

### **Lepidoptera new to the Isle of Wight (VC 10) in 2000**

Peter Cramp recorded the first Island record of *Duponchelia fovealis* (Zell.) indoors at his home in Ventor on 23 June. I believe that this is the ninth British record and it seems likely that it arrived on imported flowers brought into the house.

I took an example of *Caloptilia rufipennella* (Hb.) at light at Freshwater on 9 September which is a new Vice County record.

Finally Dr David Biggs discovered many tenanted mines of *Phyllonorycter platanooidella* (Joan.) on Norway Maple at Bouldnor Forest on 14 October.—S. A. KNILL-JONES, Roundstone, 2 School Green Road, Freshwater, Isle of Wight PO40 9AL.

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## **BOOK REVIEWS**

**Provisional atlas of British hoverflies (Diptera, Syrphidae)** by **Stuart G. Ball and Roger K. A. Morris**. 168 pp., 272 distribution maps. A4, paperback, ISBN 1 870393 54 6. Biological Records Centre, 2000. £8 inclusive of UK postage and packaging, from Biological Records Centre, CEH Monks Wood, Abbots Ripton, Huntingdon, PE28 2LS.

After Lepidoptera, the hoverflies are beyond doubt the most popular of British insects and these long-awaited distribution maps of British species are likely to prove as popular with British entomologists as Alan Stubbs' book *British Hoverflies*. The 374,784 records received up to June 1999 are combined into 136 pages, each bearing the distribution map and discussion for two species. This gives us a total of 272 species, although the brief introduction would have us believe there are 266 (undefined taxa such as *Sphaerophoria* form A and *Sphaerophoria* species B make up the apparent discrepancy). The map showing recording coverage is impressive (though there are some embarrassing white spaces dotted about England and Wales), but the coincidence map on the following page, showing the number of species recorded in each ten-kilometre square, is more revealing. Roger Morris' home county is clearly defined! Are there really no hoverflies in North Aberdeenshire and East Sutherland? Can it really be that no dipterist has ever been to the Isle of Lewis?

For almost all species, records are mapped to ten-kilometre squares, using the three date bands of pre-1960 and undated, 1960 to 1979 and 1980 onwards (in reality to mid-1999). The result is a tremendously important set of maps that are not only of great interest, but also will be of immense use to those involved in using hoverflies in environmental assessment and other applications. Three species are mapped to